SHUT OUT BY NEW YORKS

Indianapolis Club Beaten in a Game That Presented Some Good Points.

Keefe Holds the Hoosiers Down to Four Hits, and Not a Man Gets Beyond Second Base -Other League and Association Games.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. New York, June 2.-The Indianapolis team were badly jumped on by the Giants to-day, and gathered in a nice basket of large round gooseeggs. The Hoosiers did some very fine fielding, but their stick-work was abominable. Daily made two hits, Hines got away with one safe hit, and Henry Boyle pounded out another. There the batting ended. Four hits won't win against ten very often, especially when the other fellows obstinately refuse to make costly errors. Boyle was magnificently supported by Daily, and the other members of the team helped him in good shape, but the Giants hit him at critical points, earning three of their runs. New York began scoring in the fourth inning. Foster took first on a grounder which was fumbled by Bassett Ward bunted the ball down the niteber's path and beat it to first. Foster ran down to second, and both men scored Ewing's two-bagger to left cen-Ewing going to third on the throw-Ewing secred on Connor's single over secend base. Slattery flied out to Seery. Connor was caught stealing second; Richardson flied out to Esterbrook. In the seventh inning Richard son flied out to Denny. Denny made a grand

right-handed stop of Keefe's grounder, but threw terribly wild to first, and Keefe ran around to third before the ball could be recovered. He scored on Hatfield's sacrifice. Gore took first on a grounder, which Esterbrook made no attempt to step. Foster flew out to Hines. In the ninth Boyle's muff of an easy fly, Richardson's single and a base on balls filled the bases, with two men out. Then Elmer Foster, who had taken Tiernan's place in the first inning, after Glasscock had spiked New York's great hitter, jumpted on to Boyle's curves for one base and drove in two runs. The visiting team were given a hard deal by umpire Decker, but his decisions did not affect the result. Score: NEW YORK. INDIANAPOLIS O MeGene v.ro

Totals ... 0 4 27 14 5 Totals... 6 9 27 21 2

Earned Runs-New York, 6. Earned Runs—New York, 6.
Two-base Hits—Ewing, Gore.
Stolea Bases—Tiernan, Boyle.
Double Play—Denny and Bassett.
First Base on Balls—Connor, Gore.
First Base on Errors—New York, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
**Truck Out--By Keefa, 9; by Boyle, 1.
Passed Ball—Ewing, 2.
Time—1.45.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; CHICAGO, 4. PHILADELPHIA, June 2-The Chicago club made its first appearance of the season in this city to-day, and lost a game to Philadelphia, after creating the impression that it had it well in hand. Chicago did but little batting outside of the second inning. Up to the eighth inning Philadelphia had scored but two runs. In this inning there was a streak of batting. Score:

PHILADELPHIA R. 1B. PO. A O Wood, L. O Andr ws m O O O Fogarty, r. 1 O Delh'n y, 2 1 2 Farrar, 1., 2 2 10 3 Buffinton p 1 4 1 Cl'mo'ts, c. 0 4 2 2 Bastian, 3. 2 Totals. 4 727 16 8 Totals... 8 9 27 14

Forned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Williamson. Three-base hit—Fogarty. Stolen bases—Pettit, Anson, Wood, Delahanty. Double plays—Irwin, Delahanty and Farrar, Clements and Bastian. First base on balls—Wood (2), Pettit (2). Hit by pitched ball—Wood. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—Pfeffer, Williamson, Andrews, Irwin, Clements. Passed Balls—Clements, 4. Wild pitches—Borches, 2; Buffinton, 1. Time—2.05. Umpire—Valentine.

DETROIT, 11; WASHINGTON, 1. WASHINGTON, June 2.-The Detroit team jumped on Gilmore's curves in the opening uning to-day, and batted them unmercifully. en men went to bat in this inning, and seven carned runs were made. The visitors played a fine game in the field, backing up Conway's effective pitching in the most approved style. The game was too one sided to be interesting.

O Bro'th'rs, 1 3 O Th'mps n.r Iyers. 2. (Rows. s 2 White, 3. O Tw'ch'l, l.. I Hanlon, m. 4 Conway, p. 1 Totals... 1 4 24 13 7 Totals...11 13 27 15 4

Earned runs-Detroit, 9, Washington, 1. Home un-Conway. Stolen bases-Shock (2), Irwin. pun-Conway. Stolen bases—Shock (2), Irwin. Double play—Richardson, Brouthers and Ganzell. First base on balls—Shock. Myers, Irwin, Richardson, Thompson, Rowe. First base on errors— Washington, 1; Detroit, 1 Struck out—O'Brien, Hoy, Gilmore (3), Richardson, Shock. Passed ball— Ganzel. Wild pitch—Gilmore. Time—2:00. Umpire—

BOSTON, 6; PITTSBURG, 1. Boston, June 2 -Boston out-played Pittsburg at every point to-day. The Bostons batted hard and fielded sharply. The Pittsburg men played loosely in the field, but could not have won had their fielding been faultless. Boston won the game in the first inning, batting Galvin at will. .

O Coleman, r O Totals ... 6 10 27 14 1 Totals .. 1 6 24 16

Earned runs-Boston, 4: Pittsburg, 1. Two-base its-Galvin, Sunday. Three-base hits-Morrill, Wise, tolen bases-Hornung (2), Brown. Double playsurdock and Nash: Smith (unassisted); Maul, Dunlap and Miller. First base on balls-Maul. First base on ton, 1; Pittsburg, 7. Passed ball-Miller. Time-

American Association. ST. LOUIS, 4; ATHLETICS, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 .- The St. Louis cham pions outplayed the Athletics at every point this afternoon and the local team received its ret shut-out for the season. Both Seward and Hudson pitched in superb form, but the latter' splendid support decided the contest in favor of the visitors. Score: ATRLETICS.

3 R'bins'n, a l O McC'rt'y, r O 2 McGarr, 2 0

Totals. 0 3 24 15 8 Totals.. 4 6 27 14 Three-base hit-Hudson. Stolen base-Latham. ble play-Mctarthy and Louis, 6. Struck out-Athetics, 4; St. Louis, 8.

TWO GAMES AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, June 2 -Two games were played to-day for one price of admission, and the home

and in the field. The first game was to have een played on the morning of Decoration day. but rain prevented. Cunningham was very un steady in the first game, but Stratton was batted freely. In the second contest both Smith and Ramsay pitched in good form, but the visitors fielded wretchedly. Ramsay was taken sick in the eighth inning, and was succeeded by Hecker, Cook coming in to catch and Kerins going to left field. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

BALTIMORK. LOUISVILLE. O Kerins, l-c. 0 O Brown'g,m O O Hecker, p-1 O O Wolf, r... O O'Brien, r. 0 Farrell, s. 1 Tucker, 1. 1 Shindle, 3. 0 0 White, 3.. 0 1 Werrick, s. 0 0 Smith, 1.. 1 mith, p. .. 0 0 1 6 1 Ramsey, p. Totals.. 4 8 27 15

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2: Louisville, 4. Two-base hits—Farrell, Burns, White, Ramsey, Collins. Stolen bases—Tucker, Shindle (2), Greenwood (2), Trott (2), Browning. First base on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Ramsey, 1; off Hecker, 1. First base on errors—Baltimore, 4. Struck out—By Smith, 4; by Ramsey, 4. Time—2:00

The first game resulted: Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 1. Two-base hits—Burns, Tucker, O'Brien (2), Greenwood, Smith. Stolen bases—Burns, Purcell, Farrell, Tucker, White (2), Werrick (2), Cook (3). Double play—Tucker. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 6; off Stratton, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker, Werrick. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 3. Struck out—By Cunningham, 5; by Stratton, 3.

KANSAS CITY, 16; CLEVELAND, 15. CLEVELAND, June 2 - Cleveland lost to-day's game by a wonderful spurt of batting by the Kansas Citys in the last half of the ninth, and indifferent fielding, caused by over-confidence. Oberlander had pitched an excellent game up to this time, but six hits being made off his delivery. Score:

CLEVELAND KANSAS CITY. 0 M'Tam'y, 2 2 O'Barkley, 2. 0 Davis, 3 ... lot'ling, m 1 O Phillips, 1.0 O Rowe, m.. 2 2 Daniels, c.. 2 O Allen 1... 2 0 Esterday. 2 2 8 Toole, p.... 1 Totals., 15 16 26 19 10 Totals . 16 13 27 23 15

Winning run made with two men out. Score by innings: Kansas City......3 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 7-16 Cleveland......4 2 6 0 0 2 0 1 0-15 Earned runs-Cleveland, 7; Kansas City, 7. Two base hits-Gilbert, Goodfellow, Oberlander, Toole. Three-base hits-Hogan, McTamany, Davis, Allen, Toole. Stolen bases-McKean, Faatz (4), Albert, Goodfellow, Barkiey, Davis, Daniels, Esterday. First base on balls-Hogan (3), McKean, Albert, Goodfellow, Barkiey, Davis, Daniels, Esterday.

low, Zimmer, McTamany, Alien, Barkley; Esterday (2). Hit by pitched ball-Davis, Zimmer. First base on errors-Kansas City. 8; Cleveland, 13. BROOKLYN, 15; CINCINNATI, 6. New York, June 2 .- About 5,000 people saw Brooklyn defeat Cincinnati to-day for the fourth consecutive game. The home team batted Smith freely, and virtually the game was settled at the end of the second inning. Score:

CINCINNATI. 1 Pinekn'y,3 2 0 MC'lel'n, 2 1 2 Orr, 1 Reilly, 1... 0 Fennelly, s 1 Nicol, r... 1 O Caruh'rs, p 1 O Bushong, c 1 Totals... 6 13 24 10 7 Totals.. 15 17 27 18

Score by innings: oklyn......6 3 0 0 0 2 4 0 Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, S. Two-base hits—Keenan, O'Brien, Radford, Caruthers, Bushong (2). Three-base hits—Smith, Keenan, Caruthers. Stolen bases—Corkhill, Orr. Double play—McClellan (unassisted). Fist base on balls— O'Connor, Pinckney, McClellan. First base on errors
—Cincinnati, 2; Brocklyn, 3. Struck out—Carpenter,
O'Connor, Tebeau (2), Pinckney, McClellan.

Interstate League. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, June 2.-The Interstate League game here to-day between the Decatur and Crawfordsville clubs resulted as follows: Crawfordsville.....2 3 8 2 1 2 1 0 0-19
Decatur......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-19 Base hits-Decatur, 2; Crawfordsville, 17. Errors -Decatur, 12; Crawfordsvile, 2. Batteries-Sweeny and Snyder; Watson and Legg.

Game at Danville, Ill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal DANVILLE, Ill., June 2 - The Danville-Bloom ngton game, to-day, resulted: Danville-Errors, 6; base hits, 7. Bloomington

Errors, 3; base hits, 5. Batteries—Danville, Esterquest and Rellman; Bloomington, Rearden and Twineham. Umpire—McGinley. Decoration Day Crowds.

Probably the greatest base-ball day that we

have in this part of the country during the season is Decoration day. We have received from our correspondents the attendance at the four base-ball leagues in which New Yorkers are greatly interested. The returns from these four leagues show that 123,207 persons saw the games in which the thirty-two clubs representing the leagues took part. While considering these figures it must not be forgotten that it was far from a perfect base-ball day, and it is

not too much to say that 50,000 persons re-

mained away from the games through fear of getting wet. Here are the figures: lew York 4,545 3,213 13,549 hiladelphis..... 3.000 Totals......10,831 37,277 THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION 2.674 1,500 Total. 9,352 20,441

Base-Ball Notes. Old Jack Nelson has been released by Buffalo. There is an almost universal demand for the double-umpire system.

The New York team was always a hard one for Boyle and Healy to face. If Sam Thompson ever leaves Detroit he ought to come to Indianapolis. Bogert, who was with Indianapolis early thi year, has signed with Toledo. The Cincinnatis have taken a terrible fall since the disablement of their star second baseman,

St. Paul's team is called "The Apostles," and Minneapolis's pet name for their club is "The Latham's latest joke is to say to the opposing itcher when in the box, "Go ahead; I'm as Dervous as you are.

Reader, Fortville: Have never seen them play, but would infer that they are Crawfordsville Logansport and Lafayette. Shomberg's ankle is not yet well. The col weather noticeably affects it. He may, how ever, join the team this week.

President J. T. Brush has been absent from the city for some days, and it is supposed he has gone East to watch the work of the team. Clarkson is repaying the Bostons for the noney they expended on him. Without him the Bostons would not have been far from the tail end.

An exchange says: "The Detroit and Washington teams are looked upon as weak-kneed financially. There are likely to be some vacan-cies in the National League before long." Managers Wright and Spence have arrange to play the three games prevented by rain on the recent visit of the Philadelphia club here.

The first will be played here July 6 and the next two on Sept. 19, during fair week. Sam Thompson's fielding is not up to his past form. He is slow in handling himself, and his throwing arm will not get into condition. Sam cannot account for the impotency of the arm, but it gets no better. His hand that was split by a fly ball is about mended.

Buffalo Express: "Bakely, never a great pitch er in the International League, is doing fine work for Cleveland. It is wonderful how such men as Bakeiy and Gleason, who were of little account in the International, are able to hold their own against the best in the bigger associa tion." One of the many queer things about basebail, you know.

Boston Globe: When Harry Wright was in

said he. "when Boston had the crack team of the ountry from '72 to '75, 1,000 people was consid ered a big audience. Now the poorest club in the League can draw three times that number,

and the Boston team doesn't have to be pennant winners either." Indianapolitans will read the following with tears in their eyes. It is from an Eastern sport ing paper: There are no flies on "Tug" Arnndel Not only is he catching well for the St. Louis Whites, but he is playing third base for them in fine style. Strange that the League allowed such a good player to go back into a minor league after the good work he did for Indianapolis last season.

A Detroit correspondent says: "The base-ball element in this city was thrown into an intellectual turmoil by a rumor that the management had placed the team upon the market. One story was to the effect that Twitchell and Richon had been sold to Philadelphia: Deacon White had been purchased by the Indianapolis management for first base; Bennett and Ganzel were to go to Boston, and heaven only knows where the other stars were to twinkle. I believe, however, that Pittsburg had booked Brouthers, and Thompson and Towe were bound for Washington. What to me was a far more plausible story became current that the entire franchise and the concomitant players were to be sold to the Washington management.

The Latonia Race Track. CINCINNATI, June 2.- The seventh day at Latonia was cool, the track was fast, and the attendance was large. Montrose, in the Distillers' and Brewers' stakes, crowded the record for the distance, it being within half a second of the best time ever made. Only two favorites won to-day, but no real short horses captured money. The book-makers, the past two days, have made a good sized barrel, as the short horses that did win were not particularly well thought of. Several of the finishes to-day were exceedingly close, and in but two races did the winners finish without whipping.

First Race-Selling purse, for three year-olds and upwards; seven and and a half furlongs. A splendid start was made in the first attempt, with Effie Hardy in the lead. In the stretch Roi d'Or took the lead, closely pressed by Tam O'Shanter, and held this position under the wire, Roi d'Or winning by a neck; Tam O'Shauter second, Pat Donovan third. Time, 1:36. Second Race—Purse, for two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs. Teuton got away first on only a fair start, and held that position all the way until within a short distance of the wire, when Minols pulled up, and the two made a whipping finish, Minols winning by half a length; Teuton second, Alga third. Time, :56.

Third Race-Purse, for two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs. After several breakaways a very good start was made, with Irene Dillon in the lead. As they rounded into the stretch Duchess May took the lead, but soon gave way to Hindoocraft. As they neared the wire Castaway II was whipped out of the bunch and won by a head from Hindoocraft, second Santa Cruse third. Time, :563.

Fourth Race—Purse, for three-year-olds and upwards; seven furiones. Harrodsburg got off first, and was soon challenged by Holland, the two running neck and neck all the way into the stretch, when Loveland was whipped up and won by a head from Keynote second, a head in front of Holland third. Time, 1:31. Fifth Race-Purse, for three-year-olds and

pwards: seven furlongs. In the start, Cheny showed up first and held the lead all the way around, when a whipping finish was made, Brother Ban winning by a neck from Cheney, second, half a length in front of Range, third. Time, 1:292. Sixth Race—Selling purse, for three-year-olds and upwards; six furlongs. Col. Owens

got off first, with Spinette close up, the others bunched. Spinette then took the lead, with Lily Virgil second, and they were in that position when the stretch was reached. Then Col. Owens pulled out and won in a walk by three lengths, with Gleaner second, Lida L. third. Time, 1:16+. Seventh Race—Distillers' and Brewers' stake, \$1,000 added; for three-year-olds and upwards one mile and 500 yards. A splendid start was

made, Longalight showing up first. As they passed the stand Bonita showed up first, with Dad second, which position they held into the back stretch, when Dad took the lead and held it well into the stretch, where Montrose jumped out of the bunch and won by a length; Dad second, Macbeth II third. Time, 2:11.

Racing at St. Louis, St. Louis, June 2.—The feature of the day's racing was the Charles Green stakes; which was won by Huntress. Early this afternoon the Chicago stables (Hankin & Campbell) purchased the great colt Terra Cotta from J. W. Guest

First Race-Selling purse, \$600; seven fur-longs. Litbert led off at the start, and kept in the front until into the stretch, when he was passed by Hilda, which won by a head from Balance, second, Litbert third. Time, 1:28. Second Race-Purse, \$600; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Retrieve and Rusk ran head and head around to the stretch, when the firstnamed moved up and won, half a length from Rusk, second; Meta third, two lengths behind. Time, 1:164.

Third Race—Charles Green stakes, \$1,500 added; for three-year-olds; one mile and one quarter. Falcon got away first and held on in that place until the stretch was reached. Here Huntress came out and won by a length and a half from the favorite, second, with Alexandria third. Time, 2:12].

Fourth Race—Purse, \$600; nine furlongs. Wheeler T., the favorite, won without the least

effort; Barrister second, and Swift third. Time, Fifth Race-Steeplechase purse, \$600; full course. Tennessee won easily, with Uncle Dan second and Surprise third. Hank Wider, Voltigeur and Cheatfellow fell early in the race.

The Coming Races at Terre Haute. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2. - Terre Haute's fame as a racing center is not of many years' growth, but it is such as makes the city very proud of the trotting association, which, within a few years, has done so much. The mile track is said by horsemen to be as good as any in the country, and all the fast horses except Maud S. and Jay Eye See have been driven over it. The fastest miles, both racing and trotting, ever made in the State. been made here. The association, Mr. W. P. Ijams as president, has proceede on the policy that a liberal expenditure wil bring liberal patronage, and by offering big perses and providing a good track on grounds ausurpassed for natural beauty, they have seen each year's event far more successful than the preceding one. The programme for next week, four days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, includes more and better horses than any meeting yet held. On Thursday and Friday a special excursion train will be run from Indianapolis, leaving there at 10 A. M., and returning, leaving here at 7 P. M.

THE SHORT PERSON. Various Vicissitudes Which Invariably Com-

to the Man of Few Inches. Liverpool Courier. The short man has suffered much at the hands of the writers of fiction. He is never allotted the part of a hero, though there is no valid reason why he should not be. Search through all the fiction you like, and look up the heroes. They are all tall, every one of them, no matter whether they be be black, blue, gray or tawny. This is what you read: "His tall presence overshadowed and protected her as the pine of the Apennines does the stray and bewildered lamb," or "His form, far above the middle height, appeared before her in the moonlight, and she knew that, whatever else happened, she was his forever and

ever." It is only a very realistic writer who condescends to have a hero of the "average height," and even then he is apt to forget himself and make his hero grow, after he is long past twenty-one, into a "towering form." There is a special brand of humanity kept on tap for heroes, all of them men who would have delighted the heart of Frederick the Great, who is quite welcome to them for all we care. On the other hand, the writer, when he has an unsympathetic character to portray, nearly always makes him short. Look at the "rascally attorney"; he is always made an "undersized" man, though there is no reason why he should be And the writer, forsooth, never makes his really respectable villain-the man who does the bold murders, the kidnapings and the bip forgeries -particularly short; only those of his villains are short who are mean and contemptible curs.

This is distinctly unfair. It is hardly necessary to add that the same writer, when he wants a butt for the exercise of his wit, or for his other characters to play tricks upon, takes a short man for the purpose. It is always a short man who is fool enough to fall in love with the heroine, without the ghost of a chance, and who is cut out, if not kicked out, directly the hero appears; his blasted hopes are made to look ridiculous, and after a humorous attempt at suicide he is relegated for consolation to brandy and soda.

FRENCHMEN can properly be called "Knighte of the Table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give pre-emisence to Angossam were both by superior work with the bat | greatest ball towns in the country. "Why," | G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN.

Why Stephen Girard Discharged a Captain Who Had Saved Thousands of Dollars. Philadelphia Times.

It was just before the breaking out of the war of 1812 that Girard was preparing for sea one of his stanchest and largest ships. In command of her was a captain who had been in his service for a decade, and in whose integrity and obedience the great merchant confided im-plicitly. The time of the vessel's absence was to be of long duration, and he had selected this particular captain and this particular ship because he was certain that any instructions he might give would be carried out to the letter, if it lay within man's brain and ship's timber. All the preliminaries had been attended to, and the vessel was in readiness to leave her wharf, when Girard sent for her captain to visit him in his private office. Upon his arrival his employer placed in his hand four sealed packages. They were numbered one, two, three and four, and were his instructions for the voyage. The first paper was to be opened when the ship was outside of Delaware bay, and the orders contained therein, as well as those embodied in the other three packages, were to be followed under all circumstances. Referring to certain small but very heavy cases, which had been placed on board the ship. Girard told the captain that they contained specie amounting in all to \$100,000. The sum was to defray all expenses incidental to the voyage, and was, in fact, all the money which was to pass through the captain's hands during the whole trip. The captain took his instructions, said good-bye, and a few hours later was on his way down the Delaware, with a brave vessel under him, a cargo of grain in her hold and not the faintest idea of its destination. When he had left the waters of the bay be-

hind the captain broke the seal of paper No. 1. The orders were short and implicit "Go to Bordeaux, France, and there discharge your cargo of grain through my agent, and take, through him, wines and brandies. Then open order No. 2."

The captain sailed for Bordeaux, and put in at that port in due time. According to instructions he discharged his grain through the agent and took on liquors, which the agent paid for. For the necessary expenses, however, the captain drew upon the agent and left his \$100,000 in specie untouched. When he opened the second package he found he was to proceed to a port in Russia, where, having delivered his wines and brandies to Girard's agent, he was to receive a cirgo of Russian iron. Order No. 3 was to be read on sailing. The captain followed the written in-structions, word for word, but drew on the Russian agent, as he had on him of Bordeaux, for expenses. The third package sent him to Holland, where he exchanged his iron for rice. Then he read the last order. He was to proceed to China, and, putting in at the only port open to the world, deliver his rice to Girard's agent there and take on board a cargo of silks and teas, through the agent." That phrase ran through all the instructions, and in no instance had the captain hitherto transgressed Girard's wishes. Upon his arrival in China, for the first time during the voyage, he allowed himself to reason. He had delivered his rice to the agent, but had not yet told him of his employer's commands in regard to the cargo with which he was to sail for Philadelphia. He was told that by leaving port and going a short distance along the coast he could purchase siks and teas at a much lower rate than the agent could buy them and if he had but the money could save an enormous sum to the vessel's owner. The captain was at first in sore doubt as to the course he should pursue, but he had the money -\$100,000and it would be folly to neglect the chance. He did run out of port and secured an excellent argain, a great deal more advantageous than any the agent could have made. When he returned he told him to put on board all the silks and teas the vessel was able to carry and set sail for home. The return voyage was uneventful until he was almost within sight of Delaware bay, and then an incident occurred which nearly lost the captain his ship and his cargo, and his liberty as well. The war of 1812 had broken out during his absence, and he knew it would be ticklish work to escape in safety. When almost home his vessel was sighted by two British cruisers, which sailed so fast and hemmed her in so closely that it was only by the display of the nicest seamanship and the utmost daring that the captain was able to slip by and sail her up the Delaware uninjured. In this city her captain was greeted everywhere with flattering comments on his skill and bravery. It was three days after his return that Girard sent for the captain to visit him at his office. The chief clerk, Barrett, was there and heard every word that passed. With the ship's papers in his hands Girard demanded the cause for which

the captain had violated his instructions in China. He gave them, and reminded his employer of the many thousands he had saved, and of the brilliant manner in which he had brought the vessel into port.
"No matter!" cried Girard, springing angrily to his feet. "You have no excuse. You have isobeyed me. From this hour I discharge you from my employ; nor will I give you a recom-mendation." And then he pronounced the saying that has become famous: "Obey orders, if you break owners."

WITH LIGHT FINGERS Respectable Men and Women Who Steal, and Why They Do It. Washington Star.

"Why is it that so many persons prefer steal ing to making an honest living?" asked a report er of a detective the other day.
"There are various reasons," replied the detective. "Some persons steal because they can't help it, others because they find it easier than working, while still others steal simply because they have an opportunity. There are some persons who steal thousands of dollars' worth of property before they are caught.

Often they are ladies, the wives
of respectable citizens, who would never
for a moment be suspected of anything wrong.

Some of them, as I said before, do it simply because they have an opportunity. Others commit these thefts because they like to dress well and fashionably, and are not allowed enough money for that purpose by their husbands. Such women always dress well and usually have money to spend for ordinary wearin apparel, but not enough to keep pace with the fashions. They usually confine their operations to three or four stores. They will do their shopping in such few stores that their purchases at each amount to considerable in a year. They become acquainted with the proprietors and clerks of the stores and are regarded so highly by them that they are given full sway, and can go about the stores without ever being watched or suspected, and even if they acted suspicionaly no notice would be taken of them. In this way they manage to secure considerable property. They are not always satisfied with robbing the store, but will sometimes pick up a stray purse, carelessly placed on the coun ter by another customer, who is making some purchases or who is being fitted to a cloak or trying on a bonnet. Then when the purse is missed, complaint is made, but she, of course, is not suspected. The only other persons about are the clerks, upon whom suspicion rests, and sometimes such clerks are closely watched, and sometimes discharged, and the suspicion hangs to them forever afterward. There is another class of persons," continued the detective, "who need considerable watching Young men who are employed as clerks in the stores at salaries ranging from \$3 to \$10 per week. They are frequently from fifteen to twenty years old. After hours, when the time is their own, they frequently fall into bad company, and bad habits soon follow. They will visit question-able places, and soon become the companions of some fast young men and women, who are alboard at home, and after that amount is taken out of their week's earnings they have but very little left. With that small sum they cannot nire buggies, put up champagne and go about like others, and the consequence is they soon begin to knock down. Besides the money thus

and pay less than half the amount the goods originally cost their employer. In many cases where business houses fail the failure might be traced to the thefts of dishonest clerks. "To avoid so much of this class of stealing. he said, "I think it would be a good plan for the merchants to organize a sort of protective agency or society, and have in their employ detectives who would watch the scores of clerks after business hours, and note the habits of each. Month ly reports of their conduct could be made, and the merchants would then be able to know, or at least have an idea of how the clerks conduct themselves while not attanding to business. Take a case, for instance, where a clerk receiving a small salary would visit houses of ill fame, saloons and other places where he would spend money freely, and spend more in a night or two than he actually earned in a week, his employer would certainly know that there was something wrong, and could then take special notice of the particular individual. In this way he would not only learn who was robbing him, but would have an idea of who were his best clerks, and could in that way avoid suspecting his honest employes, if it ever became necessary to suspect

obtained their companions will visit the store

where they are employed, make large purchases

any of them. "Another class of persons who steal for the same reason or probably only because they have an opportunity, are some persons who are employed as porters. They usually open the store in the morning, and of course as there is no one else in the store they feel as though they are owners of all they survey. Then there is ample opportunity for them to wrap up

bundles and secrete them in the cellar or other convenient place, and when they start out to deliver goods they carry the plunder with them. Frequently such persons are caught, but not before they have succeeded in making several good hauls. Sometimes a porter in a dry goods store will cut a silk dress pattern and pin it to the lining of his coat. He can then put his coat on and walk out of the store undiscovered. Then there are some persons who steal on account of poverty. Such ersons, however, are very few, and their thefts mount to but little."

BILL NYE AND A BOOK AGENT. The Fellow Actually Tried to Sell Willia One of His Own Books,

New York World.

Yesterday I had a personal conflict of a bitter and acrimonious nature with an unknown per son on my grounds at Staten island. I desire to speak of it myself rather than have the matter get into the papers in a garbled state.

I live in a quiet portion of the island, just within sight of the Produce Exchange tower, but beyond the reach of the night air of New York. Here we have civilization on the one band, and the wild whoop of Buffalo Bill's sav-ages on the other. Just near enough to make

I did not think I would be annoyed here by peddlers, beggars and fakirs. Yesterday a plain. sad man rung the door-bell. He told my representative that he desired very much to meet me and presented his card. The name was not familiar to me, but I put on my other coat and invited him into the cold, cold parlor to which I invite people who do not come highly indorsed. He was rather quiet and sad in spots. sympathized with him, for Janow what it is

He had a letter of introduction, he said, from a well-known litterateur and confrere of mine, which he begged leave to present. I read it. It introduced the bearer in the usual form and begged me to treat him kindly, and stated that any favor shown to him would be gladly reciprocated. I then told the stranger that we had a pleasanter room than that, and I would be glad to have him come in and sample it.

"Now," said I, touching an electric bell and ordering a large watermelon, "what can I do for you! Would you like to visit the Woman's Exchange, or would you rather give yourself up to an afternoon with me at Vanderbilt's tomb?" He said that he did not wish to take up my time. He had only called on a matter of business, and would not detain me but a moment. He then drew from its concealment somewhere about his person the prospectus for a subscription book, and before I could stop him, had said: "We purpose in this work to treat of everything that people want to know about. It has statistics in it, but they are so presented that you like them. You read along down the long columns with the keenest enjoyment. There is a thread of interest running through these tabulated statements which makes you sit up till long after 9 o'clock reading them. All the book and yet it would not harm any one to read it. That is not all. It is reliable. Every remark in it is backed up by statements. It comes just at a time when every one is doubting the authorship of other books, and gives to one and all a feeling of confidence and assurance when faith is wavering and the reader is groping and clutching for something tangible and stable. This is essentially a stable book. It tells how to break colts, how to treat cribbers, botts and army worms, how to bring up children and put down huckleberries, how to treat a setting hen during convalescence, how to make a cook-stove or a cistern-pump draw, how to write for the papers, how to keep ants out of the pantry, how to make parents self-supporting. how to put up a lambrequin or to put down a carpet, how to purify polities or make floating island, how to modify the tariff or make a good. durable style of pork brine that will not smell like a delayed autopsy in dog days, how to make molasses candy or speak a piece, how to tell by a pig's melt in the fall whether we are to to have an open winter or not, here to the appearance sea, how to meet an emergency, how to make ink at home which will speak for itself, how to dye a dress black, how to remove lav-ender pantaloons from fruit stains, how to sew up a man who has tried to run a colored german, hints on hen culture. hints on voice culture, hints on marriage, farming, revivals, etiquette; how to make a good, palatable poultice; what to do in case of drowning; how to make one dandelion root serve as the foundation for a gallon of bitters every spring for ten years; how to amass wealth and told in a pleasant style, for \$3.50."

dodge the grand jury; how to snare a grizzly bear. In fact, everything you want to know, It was at this time that the personal encounter took place. I am not a muscular man, but my arms and legs extend in every direction when I am excited. They are longer and more lithe than those of the average man. An artist from Munich once told me that he thought I was the limbiest man he ever saw, and he had seen a great many men.

ip I d not permanently disfigure this person, but I joited him severely and contused and concussed him in three or four places, after which he went away. After he had gone I became more calm. I retired to my dressing-room, where my valet turned my cuffs for me. I then returned to the parlor. On the floor I found the prospectus. It had been left by mistake. I ook it up and read the name of the author on the title-page. It was as follows: BILL NYE.

IMPRISONED BY THE TIDE. The Perilous Experience of a Party of Daring English Boys.

Newcast's Chronicle. Eleven boys, ranging in age from eleven to foureen years, had a most extraordinary adventure on the beach at Seaham harbor Saturday. At the south side of the town there is a rock pro-jecting from the main land, known as Nose Point, on the top of which is built the Vane and Seaham blast furnaces. Underneath is a large cavern, locally known as "Smugglers' cave," which, at high tide, is filled by the sea. Among the boys referred to the exploration of this cave and the unearthing of the treasure of some buccaneer of the past had long been an object to be accomplished, and a determination was at last come to to carry out the project at the first

Saturday was fixed upon for the day of search and they started off, headed by a trusty leader and provided with candies, lanterns, torches, a pick and shovel. Entering the cavern at low water, they commenced work, and soon were so intent upon the object of their labors that they never heeded the turn of the tide, and it was only when they found escape from the cave by the way they had entered impossible that they realized their position. The water drove them urther and further back into the cave, until at ength they found it impossible to recede further. To avoid the rise of the water several of the boys climbed as high up the walls of the cave as possible. Others had no other alternative but to stand pressed up against the end of the cavern and allow the water gradually to treep in upon them.

Higher and higher rose the water, and deeper and deeper the lads became immersed, until some of them were covered up to the shoulders. They all managed, however, to keep erect, not-withstanding their weakened condition, produced by calling for help and numbness from being compelled to stand in the water. Now and then a broken wave would dash in among them rendering their position still more perilous. Moreover, the cave was nearly dark, the lade' lights having been put out, except one, which had escaped the wash of the waves and continued to give forth its feeble illumination. One of the boys at last, from sheer want of strength. was washed from his holding, but soon another lad standing near groped in the dark and, with nothing but the cries of his comrade to guide him, succeeded in restoring him to his feet In the meantime the lads had been misfrom their homes, and their continued absence saused inquiries to be made. This resulted in their whereabouts becoming known. A rumor then got abroad that all the boys had been drowned, and soon fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and a large body of other men, women and children rushed off in eager haste to the top of the cliff. There was no way of reaching them from the shore, nor was there any possibility of going down the precipitous face of the cliff with ropes. Nothing could therefore be done by the hundreds of people who had collected but to wait until the fall of the tide would admit of access to the cave from the shore. Meanwhile the imprisoned boys passed a terrible time; but just when they thought the worst had come the water stopped rising. Slowly the water left the cave, and in a short time they felt themselves in comparative safety, although in darkness. It was, however, 10:30 o'clock at night before they

were rescued. Fluctuations of the Lake Levels.

Charles Crosman, inspector of United States hartor improvements in Captain Davis's office. has just finished a chart showing graphically the fluctuations of the water surface, rain-fail, areas, tides, etc., of the great lakes, comp from official data obtained from the United States lake survey, the Smitheonian Institution and the War Department. The chart shows that from 1882 to 1888 the surface of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie was considerably above the mean level. The water at the present time is about one foot lower than the average from 1882 to 1887.

They Ought to Bebel. New York Herald.

There is open rebellion in Ireland—not against home rule, but against Rome rule.

THE BONANZA PARTNERS.

Vivid Illustrations of the Vicissitudes of Speculative Careers. San Francisco Chronicle The news that J. C. Flood had withdrawn

from an active part in the management of the Nevada Bank on Thursday furnished an interesting topic for Pine street yesterday. Mr. Flood had been talking for some time of going to Europe for the benefit of his health, which has been very poor for the year past. The com-plicated condition of his business, however, in-terfered with the contemplated tour. The disastrious wheat deal of last year, by which the bonanza banker lost some \$10,000,000, had left a vast amount of financial complications. The new building on Market street did not obtain tenants as quickly as anticipated. The Nevada Bank needed attention, and Mr. Flood was loath to see the institution that had made him such a power on Pine street pass into the complete control of strangers. Gradually, however, the ex-banker's affairs have assumed a more satisfactory shape. The wheat deal has been settled and all accounts balanced. Not a cent of the obligations is now owed by the bank. The new building on Market street is filling up and promises soon to become another pledge of the growing importance of San Francisco's largest thoroughfore.

The management of the Nevada Bank bas, however, passed away from the control of Mr. Flood, and men who had hardly any share in its oundation will, in the near future at least, drrect its business within new lines. Senator large and his yearly income so enormous that it was thought he would not remain at the head of the Nevada Bank. The Senator's brief experience as a banker has evidently created an arti-ficial taste for that calling, and he will remain at the head of the Pine street establishment.
The Senator is essentially a money-maker, and he sees a chance to put a small investment to good profit in the Nevada Bank
Mr. Flood's place on the board of directors has been filled by E. A. Davis, who managed the South Pacific Coast reilroad to well for Senator

South Pacific Coast railroad so well for Senator Fair that they got over \$6,000,000 from the Southern Pacific for it. Senator Fair has much confidence in the cool judgment of Mr. Davis, and the latter thinks that Senator Fair makes a very safe, cautious and successful bank president. The bank, it is understood, will be conducted on a strictly conservative plan, and further changes in the board of directors are predicted. The relations of Senator Fair and Mr. Mackay have not been overcordial for some years past, and with Mr. Flood retired from usiness the ultimate withdrawal of Mr. Mackay as well would not occasion surprise in banking and speculative circles. Meantime the influence of Senator Fair and his associate, Mr. Davis, will dominate the institution, and judging by the past career of these gentlemen the bank will be un to make money.

There are those who predict that in the course of time the Senator and his colleague will see that it is to their financial advantage to transfer the present their purpose is to make the bank a commercial one of acknowledged stability, and if they succeed in that, being men of age as well as fortune, it may be more agreeable to sell out at a handsome profit on their in-vestment than to remain in harness until, like Mr. Flood, a cessation of business activity and troubles become an imperative necessity. Whatever speculation Senator Fair and Mr. Davis may have in view, their precent ambition is ac-knowledged to be the running of a successful ommercial bank.

Many strange things have happened on Pine street, but few more remarkable than the present condition of affairs in the Nevada Bank. Three years ago it seemed as unlikely that Senator Fair, after being forced out of the Nevada Bank by his old partners, would become its chief manager, as that he should be elected President of the United States. The ups and downs of financiers could not be more strongly illustrated than by the present accession of Fair to the president's deak in the bank and the complete retirement of Flood from the scenes of his business triumphs and disappointments.

LOYAL ROAD TO KNOWLEGE.

It Is Used by Clever Society Women-They Appear to Better Advantage Than the Men. New York Mail and Express. The question whether or not the men or the

ducated is discussed easually from year to year, and has always elicited a good deal of interesting information, and has been attended in the discussion of it by the submission of a number of interesting facts. The statement is usually made that the greater amount of knowledge and cultivation is to be found among the repre-sentatives of the gentler sex. Naturally the somen themselves make this claim, and it is supported by their own arguments and those of admirers and champions of the sex who consider themselves so well educated that they cannot be particularly interested in any determination of the question. The young man of society is commonly described, and perhaps not entirely without reason as a sort of American Captain Crawley. Big, good-natured, simple and thoroughly ignorant of everything pertaining to literature, the arts or politics but well up in sporting matters, learned as to the pedigree of horses and the breed of famous dogs, and thoroughly competent to analyze and criticise a pugilistic encounter from a strictly scientific point of view. Those who take this position in the matter triumphantly refer to the fact that foreigners who come to America and who visit the larger cities through the country usually bear testimony to the brightness, not to say brilliancy, of Americaa women in conversation, and express polite astonishment over the variety and protundity of their information on all subjects of human interest and the facility with which they refer to authorities.

It is perhaps not generally known that New York women, at least, are possessed of an un-fair advantage in any contest of this kind over their male competitors. It is not commonly understood that the young woman is afforded especial facilities after she has made her debut in the fashionable world for following up her studies. There are several clever women in New York who, in winter, make a circuit of the houses of prominent society people during the week, and in the drawing-room meet a class or club of women belonging to society and lecture to them for an hour and a half on the topics of the day. The method of the teacher or lecturer is to take up the subjects which are occupying attention in the newspapers and elucidate them in such a way that the facts involved and their relations to each other are readily apprehended even by the most careless mind. Home rule, Gladstone's policy, the Mills tariff bill, the interstate-commerce law, the Boulanger movement in France, Matthew Arnold's Nineteenth Century article on "Amerilar subjects relating to art, to literature, socie-ty or politics, are taken up one after another and the exact situation and significance briefly and clearly explained. In short, these teachers give a practical answer to the kind of eager applicants who, in less favored circumstances in life, apply to such newspapers as publish a column headed "Answers to Corredents" and who want to learn how to talk fluently and agreeably in the drawing-room or at the dinner-table. It is a matter of no wonder, therefore, that these elaborately coached society women, who have absorbed information respecting all questions of public concern in a highly condensed form, are able to converse glibly and entertainingly. Of course society men do not and cannot carry out any such system of supplementary education as this. They go to business early in the morning, and they are at it all day. They only get up town in time for dinner, and in the winter they are expected by their wives or financees to go to balls at 12 clock and dutifully escort them home at 4 in the morning, when their business down town demands their appearance at the office not later than 9 or 10 o'clock. This disposition of hours certainly leaves but little time for anything in the way of mental culture.

The Modern and Ancient Venus. New York Mail and Express.

To get some comparison between the ideal of

woman's figure as the Greek sculptors chis-

eled it and the modern dress-maker and cloakmaker regard it, one cannot do better than compare the proportions of the Medicean Venus with those of the professional models who exhibit fine goods for the sellers at the wholesale and retail stores. The Venus is 5 feet 5 inches in height, measures nearly 25 inches about the waist, 34 inches about the bust, and 44 inches about the hips. The upper arm measures 13 inches and the wrist 6. From the base of the skull to the waist is between 14 and 15 inches. The approved mensions for a cloak or dress model as employed in most of the large city houses, do not differ from the Venus greatly as regards height. Short women and tall women are needed in the retail stores, but a wholesale house exhibiting amples to a buyer will require a woman of about 5 feet 5 to display its choicest goods to advantage. Her other measurements will be about as follows: Waist, 23 inches, or sometimes 24; bust, 36 inches, or occasionally 37; hip measure, from 45 to 47 inches; upper arm measure, 11 inches; distance from base of skull to waist, 16t inches, and from shoulder to shoulder, 13t inches. The modern measure approximates the Greek measure much more closely than it would bave done twenty years ago. Sixty years ago there would have been very little comparison essible between the two. Where the dressnaking model differs from the statuesque model the divergence can be traced accurately to the econet shape, which makes the waist rather smaller, the bust and hips considerably larger ment.

than they ought to be. It is the corset also which makes the waist too long. Lack of a sufficient amount of muscular exercise is responsible probably for the missing two inches in arm girth and the missing inch and a half in shoulder width. The professional models are, as a rule, among the most symmetrical women seen in the city as to measurements not specified, and in these respects approximate the Greek very

Great Feats of Memory. Idiots have been known whose memory for names and words were so retentive that the could repeat a sermon verbatim, and ind where the preacher blew his nose [and co while delivering it. Grotins and Pascal forgot nothing they ha

ever read or thought.
Cardinal Mazzofanti, the linguist, who is said to have known a hundred languages, de-clared that he never forgot a word he had once An English clergyman mentions a man who could remember the day of the burial of aver person who had died in the parish during thirty five years, and could also repeat the name and age of each deceased person and the names of

the mourners at his funeral. But so weak was he intellectually that he could not be trusted to To a friend who congratulated Leyden on his remarkable memory he replied that he often found it a source of great inconvenience. On the friend expressing surprise he exclaimed that he had often wished to recollect a particular expression in something he had read, but could not do it until he had repeated the whole passage from the beginning to the expression he

esired to recall. While Dr. John Leyden, the Orient list, we in Calcutta there arose a case which turned on the exact wording of an act of parliament. A copy of the act could not be found, but Leydin, having read it before leaving England, made copy from memory. Nearly a year after a printed copy of the act arrived from Leaden, and it was found to be identical with the trans

br. N'offat, the distinguished African missionry, and the father-in-law of Dr. Livingston once preached a long sermon to a crowd of pegroes. Shortly after he had finished he saw number of negroes gathered about a sime minded young savage. He went to them discovered that the savage was preaching his sermon over again. Not only was he reproducting the precise words, but imitating the manner and gestures of the white preacher.

The Gratitude of the Bired Girl.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
When Miss Parlos was in the East End a s tain lady, partly with a view to improving the cuisine of her establishment, partly from the promptings of a benevolent nature, bought a ticket for the course of cooking lectures and presented it to her cook. The cook, who was a young girl, availed herself of the opportunity to improve herself to the fullest extent. She attended all the lectures and applied what she learned so advantageously to her methods in the kitchen that her imistress was delighted.

When the course was ended the cook, we may call without offense to the many hable holders of that name below stairs, Br came to her mistress one day and said: "Now, ma'am, seein' as how much better I can sook

now than when you hired me last fall. I want my wages raised. I want 36 a week! She had been getting 33 before.

To say that the lady was astenished and indignant is underestimating her feelings. The cook insisted, however, on having more money. If she didn't get it she proposed to find a place as a first-class cook elsewhere.

I am glad to say that she went at ence, and it is very pleasant for me to be able to add that the dishonest serve at at last accounts had not obtained a position as a first-class or any other kind of sook

kind of cook. Temperance of New York Mail and Express. "Do you know,"

are when they are told of it; but it's a 1 nevertheless. You may also be surprise learn that each one of them spends on an a age \$3,000 a year, making a total of \$240,000 If you add to this their salaries, averaging the least \$1,000, you have a tot men who move in good society are the better 000 a year. This

parts of the country roads get the lion's ten years there ba Bohemian type road, and drink met with than f was almost imp a look at your sample thim to leave his store of to your hotel to without first get

the protext of getting a 'smile.' That is all changes now; the customers don't look for it, and drummer seldoms gives it a thought. FUNERAL NOTICE.

A. R .-- HEADQUARTERS MAJOR ROBER To Anderson Post, Indianapolis, Ind., June 2, 1888—Comrades of this and other posts are requested to meet at Post Hall at 1 o'clock P. M., Sanday, June 3, to attend funeral of Comrade Henry Buchrig.

EWALD OVER, Post Commander.

J. P. Davis, Adjutant.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. TOTICE OF ELECTION-NOTICE IS HEREBY June 12, by Star Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., for the election of a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. C. Langdon. By order of the lodge.

W. H. ROBSON, C. C.

F. A. BLANCHARD, K. of R. & S. WANTED-AGENTS. GENTS WANTED-BOTH SEKES COINT A money selling "O. K." Potato-peelers. Samples and terms 10 cents. Other goods. F. GATES, 35 Dey st., New Yer TAYANTED. LADY AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

W the Mme. Williamson perfect-fitting and grace-ful health Corset. No trouble to sell; liberal terms. Apply at No. 18 S. Sixth st., Louis, Mo. WANTED-MA WANTED-PARTY ACCUSTOMED Of the high-class publications C. W.,

WANTED-A MAN OF ENERGY AND ENTER Prise, located outside Indianapolis, to represent responsible house. Salary about \$100. Reference required. GAY'S M'F'G House, Lock-box 1585, N. Y. WANTED -FIFTY LABORERS TO WORK ON tracks of Indianapolis Cable Street-rallway Company. Apply to foreman, for., of South Meridian and Georgia sts., at 7 o'clock a. M., Monday dian and Georgia sts., at To'clock a. M., Monday morning. W. R. HOLLOWAY, General Manager.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-GOOD GIRL IN PRIVATE BOARD ing-house, 30 South West Street.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. ATANTED-TO BUY A TWENTY-FIVE-HORS V power engine. Address H., Journal office. TO GIVE PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, THOS ough instruction in Delsarte ex reading and gesture in exchange for room and beard Address, Teacher of Expression, Journal Office.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. TICE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, 192 IV Broadway; 9 rooms; lot 48x167; a low pri sell. C. F. SAYLES, 75 F Market st. CENTRAL AVE. LOT NEAR LINCOLN AVE., 40x156 feet, \$1,350; New Jersey st., 2 lots, south of Seventh, \$1,300 each. C. F. BAYLES, 75 E.

NE OF THE MOST COMPLETE RESIDEN of in the city; 10 rooms, natural woods, inlaid figurace, bath, electric bells and lighting, natural elegant decorations, fine stable and carriage house, beautiful grounds: lot 70x200; located in the most charming part of N. Meridian st. For further acrise

see C. F. SAYLES, 75 E. Market FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS

TAOR SALE-A WEBER SQUARE PLANO AND good as new, cheap, at 813 North Alabama street TOR SALE-4,000 FEET 15-INCH COMMO drain tile; 2,000 feet 18-inch con DUNCAN & OO., No. 312 East North st.

\$12,000 STOCK GENERAL MER or city property. Stock clean and free demanded by the trade. Splendid n town, at low rent. Old establish hance for a live man. Add BUILDING AND LO.

THE ARSENAL aylor's office, No fill open its four iterance fee, 25 enses. D cents et um pavable weak have the advantage time in sums equal payment of interest be received by the fo Fraser, U. N. Burt,